

This species differs from the preceding in the coloring of the corolla, the dimensions of the several parts and, principally, in the size of the capsules and seeds. Besides, the valves of the capsule are copiously punctate, a character not perceptible in those of *C. capricorne* and the glandular system is more developed in the leaves, calyx and corolla.

Before closing this contribution, I wish to add that the type-specimens of both species have been submitted to Mr. Sprague, the well known authority on the *Bignoniaceae*, who concurred in the opinion that they represent a new genus. I am sincerely obliged to him for his kindly aid.

ZOOLOGY.—*New marine mollusks from Ecuador.*¹ PAUL BARTSCH,
United States National Museum.

A recent shipment of mollusks collected by Mr. J. M. Reed, of Guayaquil, Ecuador, at Salinas in Guayaquil Bay, for the Southern California Conchology Club, and transmitted by that Club to the U. S. National Museum for determination, contains a number of new things which are here described.

This collection as well as the two transmitted by Dr. R. A. Olsson² some time ago from which we also described a lot of new material, show that the region in question offers rich opportunities to the careful collector, and it is hoped that more work of the kind will be done here to make known to us that fauna. I am informed that the sponsors and heaviest backers of Mr. Reed's expedition have been Messrs. A. M. Strong, W. L. Brown, and C. E. White.

Mangilia whitei, new species

Fig. I.—1.

Shell small, elongate-conic, white with two slender reddish-brown bands which cover the two spiral threads anterior to the suture. The axial sculpture consists of broad, rounded ribs which are only slightly elevated at the summit and increase rapidly toward the middle of the space between the suture and summit and then again decrease anteriorly toward the suture, disappearing shortly after reaching the base. The spaces that separate these ribs are about half as wide as the ribs. The spiral sculpture consists of rather broad cords which are separated by channels almost as wide as the cords. Of these cords, 7 occur between the summit and the suture. Suture well constricted. Base attenuated, slightly concave on the left side, marked by 13 low, broad spiral threads. Aperture oval, strongly channeled anteriorly and moderately notched at the posterior angle, the outer lip

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² *New Mollusks from Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador.* Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 2551, 66: 1-9, pls. 1-2. *Additional new mollusks from Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador.* Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 2646, 69: 1-20, pls. 1-3.

reinforced within by a strong callus which bears 9 poorly developed lirations on the inside, the strongest one of which is immediately anterior to the posterior notch, from which they grow consecutively weaker anteriorly; there is a strong varicial-like rib immediately behind the aperture on the outside.

The type (Cat. No. 367966 U. S. N. M.) has 7 whorls, and measures—length, 5.3 mm.; greater diameter, 2.5 mm.

Olivella guayaquilensis, new species

Fig. I.—10.

Shell of medium size, elongate-ovate with the spire decidedly elevated; the first 5 turns flesh-colored, the fifth flesh-colored with a narrow brown zone near the summit and another in the suture; the last whorl is flesh-colored with a narrow brown zone at the summit, and another zone about 3 times as wide separated from this by a pale zone about as wide as the dark zone at the summit; this is followed by a broad light spiral zone which is as wide as the broad spiral brown zone immediately posterior to the first fold of the base; a narrow brown zone is present on the anterior half of the first fold and a much broader one which extends over almost half the base anterior to the second fold; the interior of the aperture is yellowish-white with 2 broad spiral bands of brown, one at the posterior angle and the other extending anteriorly from the middle; the extreme outer edge of the aperture is yellowish-white. The whorls are polished, scarcely marked by incremental lines; microscopic spiral striations are present. Suture narrowly channeled. Periphery rounded. Base rather stout, marked by 2 conspicuous folds below the periphery and 4 oblique threads on the columellar border. Aperture moderately broad, acutely channeled posteriorly, moderately deeply notched anteriorly; outer lip thin at the edge; inner lip strongly reflected as a heavy callus bearing the folds referred to above; parietal wall marked by a rather stout callus.

The type (Cat. No. 367975 U. S. N. M.) has 7 whorls, and measures—length, 15.6 mm.; greater diameter, 6 mm.

Olivella salinasensis, new species

Fig. I.—12.

Shell oval with the spire very short; early whorls flesh-colored, later ones pale brown, the last with vermiculations, arrow-shaped markings and dashes of yellowish-white, the points of the arrows being protractively directed; the interior of the outer lip is mottled at the edge, and brownish-flesh-colored within. The first 3 whorls form a mucronate apex, the next 3 expand very rapidly and are separated by a rather deeply impressed channeled suture; the last whorl is marked by fine retractively slanting, incremental lines and microscopic spiral striations. Suture channeled. Base moderately long with a single impressed line a little anterior to the periphery; the parietal and basal callus are marked by folds of which the first two are slender, and these are about one-fourth of the length of the aperture anterior to the posterior angle of the aperture; they are followed by a heavy fold which in turn is followed by two a little less conspicuous, succeeded by a narrower one which is followed by 2 heavy folds which in turn are followed by 2 a little less strong; the outer lip is thin; the aperture is narrowly channeled posteriorly and deeply notched anteriorly.

The type (Cat. No. 367976 U. S. N. M.) has almost 7 whorls, and measures—length, 10.7 mm.; greater diameter, 5.2 mm.

Mitra salinasensis, new species

Fig. I.—16.

Shell rather large, oval; early whorls flesh-colored with a narrow zone of brown posterior to the suture; the last whorl chestnut-brown, a little paler on the posterior two-thirds between summit and suture; the interior of the aperture dark chestnut-brown except the posterior zone just referred to; the folds on the columella are bluish-white. The first 3 whorls are marked by 5 rather strongly incised spiral threads which are not quite of equal width or spacing; on the next turn these become much enfeebled, and on the last they are altogether lost; the entire surface of the last whorl is marked by fine incremental lines and fine spiral striations. Suture moderately constricted. Periphery well rounded. Base moderately long, the anterior half marked by 14 spiral threads which grow consecutively stronger from the middle of the base anteriorly, and likewise more closely approximated. Aperture somewhat lunate, conspicuously channeled anteriorly; outer lip thin; inner lip bearing 4 conspicuous folds which grow consecutively weaker from the posterior anteriorly, and which are of equal spacing.

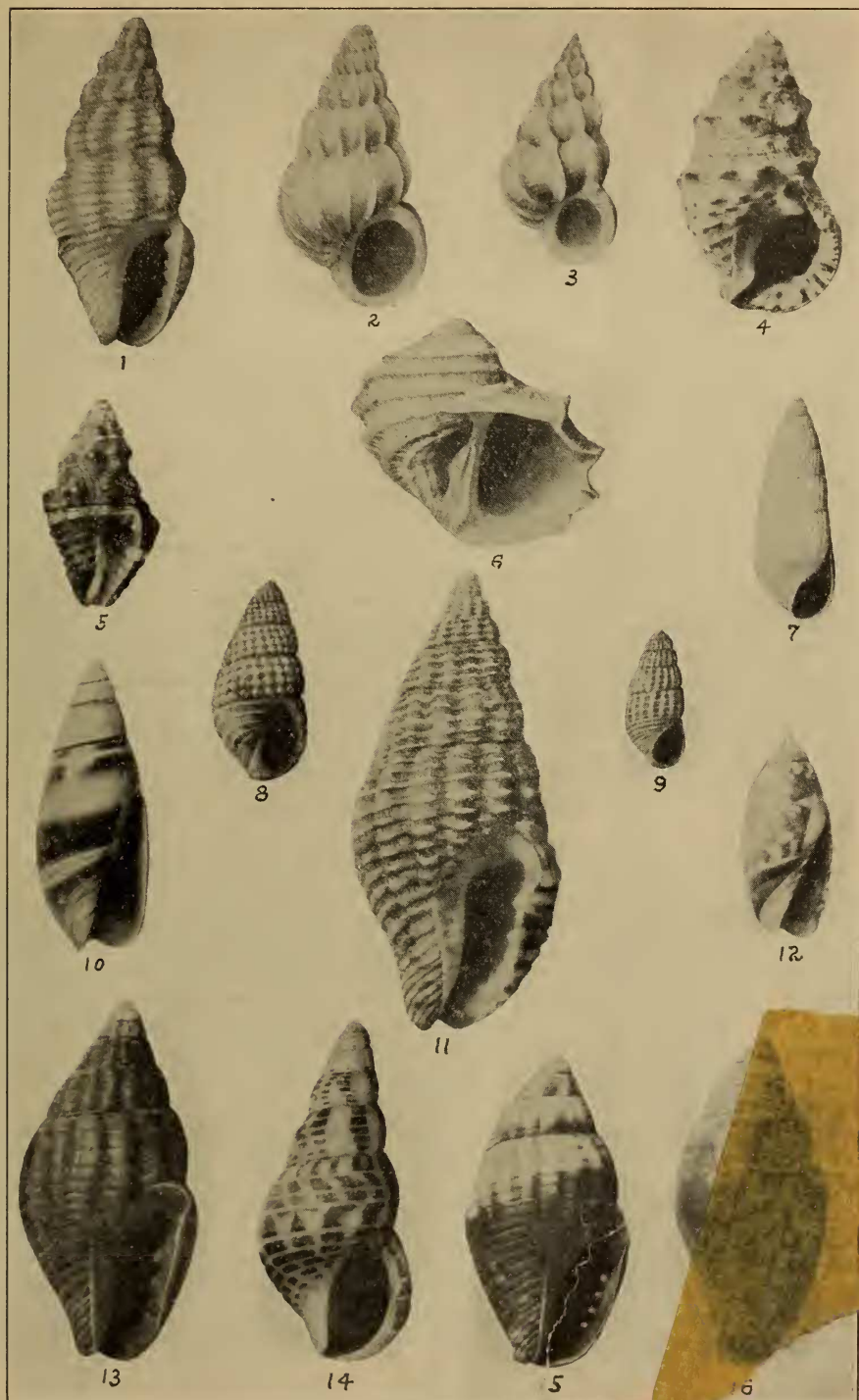
The type (Cat. No. 367982 U. S. N. M.) had 6 whorls, and measures—length, 27.8 mm.; greater diameter, 12.7 mm.

Engina mantensis, new species

Fig. I.—5.

Shell moderately large, chestnut-brown, paler at the tip with a conspicuous yellowish band immediately below the periphery. Early whorls decollated. Postnuclear whorls marked by 10 axial ribs on each turn which are almost truncated on the middle of the turns and fade rapidly posteriorly while anteriorly they extend to the umbilicus; on the early whorls these ribs show above the suture as a series of nodules; on the last turn the nodule becomes bifid; on the base 6 additional series of nodules are present; these nodules in reality are the intersection of strong spiral cords and the ribs; in addition to these stronger spiral cords, less conspicuous spiral threads are present which are separated by spaces about as wide as the threads; of these threads, 17 are present between the summit and the suture on the last turn. Base about four times as long as the space between the summit and the periphery on the last turn, marked in addition to the stronger nodules by spiral threads of the same strength as those on the spire. Aperture irregular in outline, white within but brownish on the outer lip except where the light zone is present; strongly channeled anteriorly and less so posteriorly; the posterior channel is rendered conspicuous by a heavy callus on the parietal wall and on the outer lip; the outer lip also bears in addition to the strong spiral lamella bordering the posterior channel 5 spiral lamellae anterior to the light zone; a series of 8 slender, short spiral lamellae are present on the parietal wall and posterior half of the inner lip; the anterior half of the inner lip is reflected over the columella with a very heavy callus.

The type (Cat. No. 367970 U. S. N. M.) was collected by Mr. Jones at Manta, Ecuador. It has 6 whorls, and measures—length, 17.2 mm.; greater diameter, 9.3 mm. This specimen has been in the collection of the U. S. National Museum for some time and is not part of the material received from the Southern California Conchology Club.



Anachis whitei, new species

Fig. I.—11.

Shell small, elongate-conic, ground color flesh-colored, variously marked with spots, blotches and streaks of dark brown, rust-color or yellowish. The sculpture of the nuclear whorls is partly eroded; that of the postnuclear turns consists of strong, slightly retractorily curved axial ribs, of which 12 occur upon the third, 14 upon the fourth, fifth and sixth, and 16 upon the last turn. These ribs are separated by spaces a little wider than the ribs. In addition to the strong axial ribs, the whorls are marked by fine axial threads both on the ribs and in the spaces that separate them. The spiral sculpture consists of strong, decidedly elevated spiral cords, of which 4 are present on the third to fifth, 6 upon the sixth and the last turn between the summit and the suture. The junction of the axial ribs and the spiral cords forms elongate nodules having their long axis parallel with the spiral sculpture, while the spaces enclosed between them are oval pits with their long axis also parallel with the axial sculpture. Suture strongly constricted. Periphery well rounded. Base about twice as long as the last whorl between summit and suture, marked by the feeble continuations of the axial ribs which evanesce shortly after leaving the periphery, and 13 strongly elevated spiral cords which grow consecutively weaker from the periphery toward the base. The spaces that separate these spiral cords are about as wide at the periphery as the cords, but become narrower toward the base; they are marked by slender, rather closely spaced axial threads. Aperture of irregular shape, strongly channeled anteriorly and less so posteriorly; outer lip thick within, marked a little behind the edge on the inside by 6 denticles which grow consecutively weaker from the posterior anteriorly; the columellar wall is covered by a rather thick callus which also extends over the parietal wall.

The type (Cat. No. 367977 U. S. N. M.) has almost 8 whorls, and measures—length, 7.7 mm.; greater diameter, 3.4 mm.

Anachis strongi, new species

Fig. I.—13.

Shell small, ovate; early whorls flesh-colored, the later dark chestnut-brown, with an even darker band on the posterior half of the base; the aperture is dark chestnut-brown with a reddish tinge, paler within. Early whorls eroded, the succeeding turns are almost appressed at the summit, marked by low, broadly rounded axial ribs, of which 16 seem to be present upon all the turns; in addition to these low ribs, the whorls are marked by slender incremental lines. The spaces that separate these ribs are a little narrower than the ribs. The spiral sculpture consists of 4 strongly incised, equal and equally spaced lines between the summit and suture. Suture slightly constricted. Periphery well rounded. Base almost twice the length of the portion between summit and suture of the last turn, the anterior half marked by 7 incised spiral lines which separate spiral bands about twice as broad as these lines which are flattened; on the columellar portion 8 additional incised spiral grooves separate an equal number of considerably more elevated spiral cords. Aperture rather narrow, decidedly channeled anteriorly and feebly so posteriorly; outer lip thick within, narrowing toward the edge, marked by 7 denticles within, of which the first, which marks the anterior termination of the posterior channel, is slender, while the two succeeding are very heavy; the next 3 anterior to this are much less strong,

about equaling the first, the last being feeble; the columellar and parietal walls are covered by a thick callus.

The type (Cat. No. 367978 U. S. N. M.) has 5.5 whorls, and measures—length, 6.0 mm.; greater diameter, 3.0 mm.

***Anachis reedi*, new species**

Fig. I.—15.

Shell small, broadly ovate, flesh-colored with a narrow zone of brown at the suture and a broad zone of much darker brown on the anterior third of the base; the posterior two-thirds being of the same color as the zone anterior to the periphery; the interior of the aperture shows the same zonation, with the ground color a little darker flesh-colored than the exterior. Nuclear whorls eroded. Postnuclear whorls appressed at the summit, somewhat inflated, well rounded, marked with feebly developed, low axial riblets which are merely indicated on the early turns, and of which 20 are present on the last volution. In addition to these axial ribs, fine, closely spaced incremental lines are present on the ribs as well as the spaces that separate them. The spiral sculpture consists of 5 strongly incised spiral lines which are most conspicuous in the intercostal spaces. Suture feebly impressed. Base about twice as long as the space between the summit and the suture, the extreme posterior portion marked by the feeble continuation of the axial ribs, and the entire surface by closely spaced incremental lines. The spiral sculpture consists of 5 deeply incised continuous spiral lines on the posterior third which separate broad, low rounded spiral cords, and 13 strongly incised lines which separate 12 rather strong, well rounded spiral cords on the anterior two-thirds of the base which grow consecutively weaker from the posterior anteriorly. Aperture oval; outer lip thick within, bearing 4 conspicuous denticles on its middle half; the inner lip and parietal wall are covered with a thick callus.

The type (Cat. No. 367979 U. S. N. M.) has almost 6 whorls, and measures—length, 5.3 mm.; greater diameter, 2.8 mm.

***Epitonium strongi*, new species**

Fig. I.—2.

Shell rather large, broadly elongate-conic, white, thin. Nuclear whorls decollated. Postnuclear whorls inflated, strongly rounded, marked by very broad, slightly retractorily curved, lamellar axial ribs, of which 14 occur upon the first and second, 16 upon the third and fourth, 14 upon the fifth and sixth, and 16 upon the last. These riblets extend equally strong over the whorls from the summit to the periphery, and on the last whorl over the base to the umbilicus, here, however, they become somewhat reduced. The broad spaces between the axial riblets are marked by incremental lines and microscopic, very closely spaced spiral striations which, however, become apparent only under very high magnification. Suture strongly constricted. Periphery inflated, well rounded. Base short, strongly rounded, marked by the continuation of the axial ribs which become fused at the umbilical region. Aperture broadly oval, peristome continuous, reinforced by a callus which replaces the columella on the inner lip and which is marked by 6 spiral threads; the rest of the peristome is considerably thickened.

The type (Cat. No. 367967 U. S. N. M.) has lost the nuclear turns; the 7.5 remaining measure—length, 15.9 mm.; greater diameter, 8.5 mm.

***Epitonium reedi*, new species**

Fig. I.—3.

Shell of medium size, broadly conic, white with a flush of brown on the last turn which is particularly emphasized on the basal portion thereof. The last two turns of the nucleus are present and appear to be smooth. Postnuclear whorls inflated, strongly rounded; the first postnuclear whorl is marked by 14 slender, only slightly elevated, almost vertical axial riblets; on the second postnuclear turn only 10 axial riblets are present, and here they are much more elevated and also somewhat thicker with a decided angle about one-third of the distance between the summit and the suture anterior to the summit. This state of affairs obtains on the third and fourth turn, but here the angle becomes dulled, and the ribs increase materially in thickness; on the rest of the turns the angle is lost, but the axial ribs become very much thickened and are marked by a series of lines of growth; they are also conspicuously posteriorly reflected. Ten of the axial ribs are present upon all the whorls except the first; the spaces separating the axial ribs are marked by 6 spiral threads between the summit and suture which are of about the same strength and spacing on the first postnuclear whorl; the spaces separating these threads are about as wide as the threads. On the second postnuclear turn the spiral threads become obsolete on the posterior half of the whorls between the summit and suture, but remain strong on the anterior half, the posterior half being marked by numerous slender, closely spaced spiral threads; the basal portion of the intercostal spaces on the last turn are also marked by conspicuous spiral threads, while the ribs here are very much thickened and become fused at the umbilicus. Aperture broadly oval; the outer and basal lip very much thickened, that of the parietal wall a little less so, while on the inner lip the shell is reinforced by a rather strong callus which shows spiral markings.

The type (Cat. No. 367968 U. S. N. M.) has 8.5 whorls (having lost the extreme nuclear tip) and measures—length, 12.7 mm.; greater diameter 6.8 mm.

***Turbonilla (Turbonilla) salinasensis*, new species**

Fig. I.—7.

Shell small, elongate-conic, bluish-white. Nuclear whorls 2.5, forming a depressed helicoid spire whose axis is at right angles to that of the succeeding whorls, in the first of which the nuclear spire is about one-fourth immersed; the left outline of the nuclear spire projects very slightly beyond the left side of the postnuclear turns. The first 4 postnuclear whorls are slightly rounded, the rest almost flattened, weakly shouldered at the summit and marked by retractively curved axial riblets which are about twice as wide as the spaces that separate them; of these riblets, 30 occur upon the second of the postnuclear turns, 26 upon the third and fourth, 36 upon the fifth, 38 upon the sixth and the last turn. These ribs extend fairly strong to the summit of the turns which they slightly crenulate. The intercostal spaces, on the other hand, are but feebly impressed and terminate a little posterior to the suture, leaving a narrow smooth zone in the suture. Suture moderately constricted. Periphery well rounded. Base moderately long, well rounded, marked by slender incremental lines. Aperture oval; posterior angle acute; outer lip thin; inner lip slightly curved and slightly reflected, adnate to the preceding turn for almost half its length; parietal wall glazed with a very thin callus.

The type (Cat. No. 367972 U. S. N. M.) has 7 postnuclear whorls, and measures—length, 3.7 mm., greater diameter, 1.2 mm.

Odostomia (Crysallida) salinasensis, new species

Fig. I.—8.

Shell small, elongate-ovate, bluish-white. Nuclear whorls small, deeply, obliquely immersed in the first of the succeeding whorls, above which about half of the tilted edge of the last portion only projects. Postnuclear whorls slightly rounded, feebly shouldered at the summit, marked by retractively curved, broad, low rounded axial ribs, of which 18 occur upon the first and second, 24 upon the third and fourth, and 26 upon the last turn. These ribs are considerably wider than the spaces that separate them. The spiral sculpture consists of 4 strong threads between summit and suture which render the axial ribs conspicuously nodulose; the spaces between the broad spiral threads are less than half the width of the threads. Suture strongly channeled. Periphery with a rather strong channel. Base moderately long, marked by 6 strong spiral cords; the spaces separating these spiral cords are a little wider than the cords and are crossed by slender axial threads. Aperture oval; posterior angle acute; outer lip thin at the edge; inner lip strongly curved, provided with an oblique fold at its insertion; the parietal wall covered by a moderately thick callus.

The type (Cat. No. 367973 U. S. N. M.) has 6 whorls, and measures—length, 3.2 mm.; greater diameter, 1.5 mm.

Odostomia (Crysallida) reedi, new species

Fig. I.—9.

Shell very small, elongate-ovate, bluish-white. Nuclear whorls small, deeply, obliquely immersed in the first of the succeeding turns above which only a portion of the tilted edge of the last portion projects. Postnuclear whorls almost flattened, very feebly shouldered at the summit, marked by rather strong, well elevated, obliquely, protractively slanting axial riblets, of which 18 occur upon the second and 20 upon the rest of the turns; these riblets terminate conspicuously at the summit which they render slightly crenulated. The spaces that separate the axial ribs are a little wider than the ribs; in addition to the axial sculpture, the whorls are marked by 4 spiral threads which are a little more than half the width of the spaces that separate them and which render the junction with the axial ribs feebly nodulose. The spaces enclosed between the axial ribs and spiral threads form conspicuously impressed, rounded pits. Suture well constricted. Periphery well rounded. Base moderately long, well rounded, marked by 12 spiral threads which grow consecutively feebler and more closely spaced from the periphery anteriorly; the spaces between these spiral threads are crossed by slender axial threads. Aperture broadly oval; outer lip thin; inner lip reflected over and appressed to the base for two-thirds of its length; marked with an oblique fold at its insertion; parietal wall covered with a thin callus.

The type (Cat. No. 367974 U. S. N. M.) has almost 6 whorls, and measures—length, 2.3 mm.; greater diameter, 1 mm.

Theridium browni, new species

Fig. I.—4.

Shell moderately large, brownish sooty, blotched with splashes of dark brown and white; these are usually arranged in alternating series so that on the base the tubercles are dark, while the spaces that separate them are light; the aperture is light smoky gray with alternating spots of brown and gray at the edge, some of which extend inward as streaks into the outer lip; the deeper portion of the outer lip is darker in tone than the outer edge. The early whorls have the sculpture eroded; on the next to the last it consists of a row of very strong tubercles which is about two-thirds of the distance between the summit and the suture anterior to the summit, and a row of finer tubercles a little below the summit; on the next to the last whorl the anterior row of tubercles is very strong, while on the last it is materially reduced; in addition to this sculpture the whorls are marked by numerous fine, somewhat wavy incised spiral lines. The base is about twice as long as the posterior portion of the last turn and is marked by 4 spiral series of tubercles which are brown while the spaces that separate these tubercles, which are a little larger than the tubercles, are white. On the base the spiral threads between the nodules, which are quite numerous, are a little stronger than those on the spire. Aperture irregular in outline, very strongly channeled anteriorly and moderately strongly channeled posteriorly; the callus on the parietal wall near the posterior angle forms a strong spiral lamella which forms a conspicuous channel between the posterior edge of this and the outer lip; the rest of the parietal wall is covered by a thin, translucent callus, while on the columellar lip the callus is thicker and smoky white; the outer lip is moderately expanded and curved almost in a semicircle.

The type (Cat. No. 367969 U. S. N. M.) has 5.5 whorls remaining, and measures—length, 23.1 mm.; greater diameter, 14.8 mm.

Alaba guayaquilensis, new species

Fig. I.—14.

Shell elongate-conic, the first four turns flesh-colored, the rest horn-brown with the varices flesh-colored; the interior of the aperture pale brown; the incised spiral lines are also flesh-colored. The first 3 whorls are well rounded, smooth, excepting incremental lines; beginning with the fourth, 5 incised spiral lines are present between the summit and suture. The whorls are marked at irregular intervals by strong, almost vertical varices; on the last turn there is one which crosses the entire whorl, preceded at almost regular intervals by 4 which extend but little beyond the deeply incised spiral lines anterior and posterior to the periphery. Suture slightly constricted. Periphery well rounded. Base moderately long, well rounded, marked by fine incremental lines and 5 strongly incised spiral grooves. Aperture broadly oval; posterior angle acute; outer lip thin at the edge with a strong varix immediately behind it; inner lip rather stout; parietal wall covered by a thin callus.

The type (Cat. No. 397981 U. S. N. M.) has 7 whorls, and measures—length, 5.7 mm.; greater diameter, 2.5 mm.

Fossarus guayaquilensis, new species

Fig. I.—6.

Shell small, helicoid, white. Nuclear whorls partly eroded. The later turns marked by 3 very strong spiral keels between summit and suture, and

3 additional strong spiral keels on the base; anterior to these 3 strong spiral keels near the edge of the columella are 2 additional spiral cords of considerably lesser strength than the keels; the space between the summit and the first spiral cord, which is almost on the middle of the turn between summit and suture, is marked by 7 slender spiral threads; 8 slender spiral threads are present between the first and second keel, 2 of these being on the anterior half of the first keel. The space between the second and third keel is marked by 10 spiral threads, of which 4 are present on the anterior half of the second keel, and 2 on the posterior half of the third; the space between the third and fourth keel is marked by 15 spiral threads, of which 5 very slender ones are present on the anterior half of the third and the posterior half of the fourth keel; the space between the fourth and fifth is marked by 10 spiral threads, of which 4 are on the anterior half of the fourth, and 4 in the space between the fourth and fifth keel, and 2 on the posterior half of the fifth keel; the space between the fifth and sixth keels is also marked by spiral threads; of these, 4 are on the anterior half of the fifth, and 3 in the space that separates them; anterior to this, the slender spiral threads are less conspicuous. In addition to the spiral sculpture, the whorls are marked by rather strong incremental lines amounting almost to riblets which give to the spaces between the strong spiral keels a somewhat cloth-like appearance. Base short, openly umbilicated; the umbilical wall is marked by strong incremental lines but devoid of spiral sculpture. Aperture of irregular outline, rendered strongly fluted by the spiral keels on the outer lip which is fairly thick; the inner lip is lunate, being slightly protracted at the anterior angle of the aperture and extending as a claw-like element at its junction with the outer lip on the parietal wall.

The type (Cat. No. 367971 U. S. N. M.) has 3.5 whorls remaining, and measures—length, 3.7 mm.; greater diameter, 4.1 mm.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

960TH MEETING

The 960th meeting was held at the Cosmos Club October 1, 1927.

Program: PAUL R. HEYL: *Wave mechanics*. The concept of the atom as set forth by Bohr involves the assumption that a revolving electron will not radiate energy. This assumption runs counter to accepted ideas, but has been tolerated because the Bohr atom works well.

The wave mechanics of Schrödinger furnishes us with a concept of the atom which is free from this objection and which retains all the good features of the Bohr atom. In addition it permits of half-quantum numbers which seem to be demanded by experimental evidence, but for which there was no room in Bohr's theory. It also gives a means of calculating the intensity of spectral lines, which no earlier theory was capable of doing. (*Author's abstract.*)

961ST MEETING

The 961st meeting was held at the Cosmos Club, October 15, 1927.

Program: CHESTER SNOW: *A magneto-electron theory of gravitation*. (This JOURNAL 17: 457-464. 1927.)